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This revision of a New York Public Library booklist is limited to works on the Negro in the United States. The annotated citations are grouped in sections concerned with Negro history and culture, the freedom movement, civil rights, and intergroup relations. Other categories are collective and individual biography, literature, and music and art. (NH)

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THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES

A List of Significant Books

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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(NINTH REVISED EDITION)

New York
The New York Public Library
1965

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The Negro in the United States; a List of Significant Books — Ninth Edition, 1965, may be obtained for fifty cents from the Sales Shop, The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10018. For juvenile titles, see *Books About Negro Life for Children*, price thirty-five cents.

Preface

THE production of books about or by the Negro has increased to such an extent that it has been deemed feasible to limit this Ninth Edition of the Negro booklist to the Negro in the United States. Although much of past history is still included, the list as a whole is heavily weighted on the side of current situations, problems, and solutions. So that the list might be as up-to-date as possible, titles which were published during the early months of 1965, and which were available to the selection committee for examination, have been included. A supplement is planned for coverage of subsequent publications.

Earlier editions of *The Negro; a List of Significant Books* included books on Africa. To fill the gap created by the omission of this area in the Ninth Edition, a revision of the Africa issue of *Branch Library Book News* (February, 1961) is planned for the near future.

The titles included in *The Negro in the United States* are available in the circulating collections of many of the branches of The New York Public Library located throughout Manhattan, The Bronx, and Staten Island. Special attention is called to the circulating collection of the Countee Cullen Regional Branch and, for reference use, the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History, and the Reference Department in the Central Building. Titles marked with an asterisk (*) are listed in current or earlier editions of *Books for the Teen Age*, an annual list prepared by the Committee on Books for Young Adults of The New York Public Library.

April 1965

THEY HAVE SPOKEN—

Rarely in any time does an issue lay bare the secret heart of America itself. Rarely are we met with a challenge, not to our growth or abundance, or our welfare or our security, but rather to the values and the purposes and the meaning of our beloved nation.

The issue of equal rights for American Negroes is such an issue. And should we defeat every enemy, and should we double our wealth and conquer the stars, and still be unequal to this issue, then we will have failed as a people and as a nation.

For, with a country as with a person, "What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
To Joint Session of Congress
March 15, 1965

I ask you to look into your hearts . . . for the one plain, proud, and priceless quality that unites us all as Americans; a sense of justice. . . . justice requires us to insure the blessings of liberty for all Americans and their posterity — not merely for reasons of economic efficiency, world diplomacy, and domestic tranquillity — but above all, because it is right.

PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Civil Rights Message to Congress
June 19, 1963

THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES

A List of Significant Books

PAST RE-EXAMINED

APTHEKER, HERBERT. American Negro Slave Revolts. International Publishers, 1963. A moving account of desperate attempts by Negroes to make their way to freedom.

APTHEKER, HERBERT, EDITOR. A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States, 2 vols. Citadel Press, 1962, 1964. Source of documents generally unavailable. The first volume covers colonial times through the Civil War; the second, the Reconstruction period to the founding of the NAACP in 1910.

BARNES, GILBERT H. The Anti-slavery Impulse, 1830–1844. Peter Smith (reprint). Originally published in 1933, this study undertakes to determine the influence of the revivalist movement of the 1830's on the prevailing spirit of moral reform and the increased activity of the abolitionists.

BENNETT, LERONE. Before the Mayflower: A History of the Negro in America, 1619–1962. Johnson Publishing Co., 1963. Panoramic history of Negro life in America, dispelling some popular notions and accepted myths.

* BONTEMPS, ARNA. Story of the Negro. Knopf, 1958. Includes incidents and personalities little known and seldom found in general histories.

* BUCKMASTER, HENRIETTA. Let My People Go. Peter Smith (reprint). A vigorous retelling of the story of the Underground Railroad. Originally published in 1941.

CABLE, GEORGE W. EDITED BY ARLIN TURNER. The Negro Question. Doubleday, 1958. Poignant selections from the late-nineteenth-century writings of the man who signed himself "A Southern White Man." Addressed primarily to his fellow citizens in the South, pointing out the moral justice of civil rights for the Negro.

CUBAN, LARRY. The Negro in America. Scott, Foresman, 1964. An anthology of source material designed to serve as collateral reading for a course in American or Negro history.

DAVIDSON, BASIL. Black Mother: The Years of the African Slave Trade. Little, Brown, 1961. An examination of the African beginnings of the American slave trade.

DU BOIS, WILLIAM E. B. Black Folk: Then and Now. Holt, 1939. Outline study of the early native cultures of the Negro and later developments of the life of Africans in the New World and Africa. Important for its social implications.

DU BOIS, WILLIAM E. B. Black Reconstruction in America, 1860–1880. World, 1964. A history of the Negro's role in the Civil War and Reconstruction.

DU BOIS, WILLIAM E. B. Souls of Black Folk. Peter Smith (reprint). Originally published in 1903, this book became the bible of the militant school of protest, an equal-rights movement, as opposed to the movement of conciliation represented by Booker T. Washington.

DUMOND, DWIGHT LOWELL. Antislavery; The Crusade for Freedom in America. University of Michigan Press, 1961. Published with a companion volume: *A Bibliography of Antislavery in America.* Together they constitute the definitive history of the abolition movement from its inception to the Civil War. Intended for the scholar.

DURHAM, PHILIP, AND EVERETT L. JONES. The Negro Cowboys. Dodd, Mead, 1965. The saga of Negro "range riders" in the Old West, an area of American Negro history long neglected by historians and novelists alike.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. The Emancipation Proclamation. Doubleday, 1963. A famous historian traces the development of the Proclamation from its conception in President Lincoln's mind to its implementation as law. Also

Past Re-examined, continued

considers the Proclamation's effect on public opinion in the North and South, and abroad.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes. 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Knopf, 1956. The historical implications of social, political, and economic factors, presented by a research scholar.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. The Militant South, 1800–1861. Harvard University Press, 1956. A scholar's survey of the ante-bellum ways of life which won, for Southerners, a reputation for arrogance, aggression, and violence.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. The Negro in the United States. Rev. ed. Macmillan, 1957. Classic survey of the Negro in America from his African genesis to his position at mid-century.

FURNAS, JOSEPH C. The Road to Harpers Ferry. Sloane, 1959. From Africa to Harpers Ferry — beginning with the slave trade and ending with John Brown's unsuccessful raid. Scholarly work and broader in scope than Allan Keller's *Thunder at Harper's Ferry*.

GINZBERG, ELI, AND A. S. EICHNER. The Troublesome Presence. Free Press, 1964. Analysis of Negro-white relations from 1619 to the present.

HIRSHSON, STANLEY P. Farewell to the Bloody Shirt. Indiana University Press, 1962. A controversial study of the motives underlying the policies adopted by the Republican party in regard to the Negro in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

HOLLANDER, BARNETT. Slavery in America. Barnes & Noble, 1963. A sourcebook on American slavery as reflected in statutes, court decisions, and other public documents up to the close of Reconstruction. A specialized work intended for the reader with a deep interest in the legal history of civil rights.

HUGHES, LANGSTON. Fight for Freedom: The Story of the NAACP. Norton, 1962. The author examines the record and accomplishments of the Association and its leaders over the past half century. Special attention is paid to the NAACP's legal victories and recent freedom activities.

* HUGHES, LANGSTON, AND MILTON MELTZER, EDITORS. A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. New rev. ed. Crown, 1963. The life of the Negro in the United States from the slave ship to the present.

JONES, KATHERINE M., EDITOR. The Plantation South. Bobbs-Merrill, 1957. The South as reflected in diaries, letters, and journals of the ante-bellum period. Viewpoints of the Southerner, the Northerner, and the European.

LADER, LAWRENCE. The Bold Brahmins; New England's War Against Slavery, 1831–1863. Dutton, 1961. Account of the New England abolition movement, with examples from the whole spectrum of abolitionist thought and activity.

LITWACK, LEON P. North of Slavery. University of Chicago Press, 1961. "The Negro in the free states, 1790–1860," a highly informative survey of one of the most neglected areas of American Negro history.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W. The Negro in American Life and Thought: The Nadir, 1877–1901. Dial Press, 1954. Well-documented, readable account of the Negro in the political, social, and economic life of the nation during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

LUBELL, SAMUEL. White and Black: Test of a Nation. Harper, 1964. A review of our racial policy during the last century. The author pleas[illegible]r clear goals and concentrated, planned efforts to achieve them.

MCPHERSON, JAMES M. The Negro's Civil War. Pantheon, 1965. A study of the Negro's militant part in the war for his emancipation. Brings together a wide variety of speeches, letters, articles, and official documents to disprove the common idea that he was the passive recipient of freedom.

MCPHERSON, JAMES M. The Struggle for Equality: Abolitionists and the Negro in the Civil War and Reconstruction. Princeton University Press, 1964. Scrutinizes the role of the abolitionists during and after the Civil War and analyzes their relationship to the Republican party.

MANNIX, DANIEL PRATT, AND MALCOLM COWLEY. Black Cargoes: A History of the Atlantic Slave Trade. Viking, 1962. A dra-

matically written history of the slave trade which details its inherent inhumanity and chronicles some of its most revolting atrocities.

MEIER, AUGUST. Negro Thought in America, 1880–1915. University of Michigan Press, 1963. A scholarly, detailed, and authoritative study of Negro thought and culture from the close of the Civil War to World War I. Describes the varying attitudes of Negro leaders and the shifting positions of the Negro in relation to American society.

OLMSTED, FREDERICK LAW. The Cotton Kingdom. Knopf, 1953. Classic of the ante-bellum South first published in 1860, reissued and edited with a brilliant introduction by A. M. Schlesinger. Emphasis is upon the economic rather than the human waste of slavery.

QUARLES, BENJAMIN. Negro in the American Revolution. University of North Carolina Press, 1961. Traces the role of Negroes in both the Continental and British armies during the Revolution. Meticulous scholarship.

QUARLES, BENJAMIN. The Negro in the Civil War. Little, Brown, 1953. Graphic, dispassionate presentation of a phase of our Civil War often omitted by historians — the varied role of the Negro in the fight for his own freedom.

REDDING, J. SAUNDERS. They Came in Chains. Lippincott, 1950. Account of the American Negro from slavery to more recent times, showing the injustice and indignities to which he has been subjected.

ROSE, WILLIE LEE. Rehearsal for Reconstruction. Bobbs-Merrill, 1964. The Sea Islands section of South Carolina during the Civil War provides the background for this historical study of an experiment which included wealthy Northerners, crusading Gideonites, and high government officials. Detailed accounts of attempts to aid the Negro in his search for freedom.

SHOGAN, ROBERT, AND THOMAS CRAIG. The Detroit Race Riot. Chilton, 1964. An appraisal of the 1943 race riot in Detroit, together with comments on the racial situation in present-day Detroit.

SIMKINS, FRANCIS B. A History of the South. Rev. ed. Knopf, 1953. Revised and enlarged edition of *The South Old and New . . . 1820–47*. Covers the period from Jamestown to mid-Twentieth-Century.

SINGLETARY, OTIS A. Negro Militia and Reconstruction. McGraw-Hill, 1957. Sound, nonpartisan account of the Negro freedman armed by the Northern radical immediately following the Civil War.

STAMPP, KENNETH M. The Peculiar Institution. Knopf, 1956. Thorough, unbiased, reexamination of Negro slavery in the South. Destroys many of the long-accepted myths surrounding slavery and demolishes the time-honored excuses which evolved to support it.

WADE, RICHARD C. Slavery in the Cities; The South 1820–1860. Oxford University Press, 1964. An examination of the urban experiences of the slave based on a study of a ring of Southern cities in the ante-bellum period.

* WHITE, WALTER. How Far the Promised Land? Viking, 1955. Emphasizes the positive gains in the Negro's long journey toward full equality.

WISH, HARVEY, EDITOR. Negro Since Emancipation. Prentice-Hall, 1964. Anthology chronicling the Negro's traditional resistance to racial inequality. Includes selections by Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Richard Wright, Ralph Bunche, Martin Luther King, and others.

WOODSON, CARTER G. Negro in Our History. 10th rev. ed. Associated Publishers, 1959. First published in 1922, this remains an essential background book for all studies of the influence of the Negro on American life and history.

NATIONAL CHALLENGE

AHMANN, MATHEW, EDITOR. The New Negro. Fides Publishers, 1961. A collection of papers dealing with sit-ins and freedom rides. Appendix is a symposium on the role of the new Negro in American culture.

AHMANN, MATHEW, EDITOR. Race, Challenge to Religion. Regnery, 1963. Essays based on papers delivered at the interfaith National

National Challenge, continued

Conference on Religion and Race held in Chicago in 1963.

* BALDWIN, JAMES. The Fire Next Time. Dial Press, 1963. Compelling, beautifully written essays in which Baldwin considers the Black Muslim movement, Christianity, segregation, and other challenging topics.

BALDWIN, JAMES. Nobody Knows My Name. Dial Press, 1961. Essays considering the relations between black and white, between the artist and society.

* BALDWIN, JAMES. Notes of a Native Son. Dial Press, 1963. First published in 1955. Bitter clarity and verbal grace mark these outstanding essays. Of special interest is the now classic title essay describing the life of a young man maturing in Harlem.

BLAUSTEIN, ALBERT P., AND CLARENCE C. FERGUSON. Desegregation and the Law. Rutgers University Press, 1957. The historical background of the momentous school segregation decision.

BURGESS, MARGARET E. Negro Leadership in a Southern City. University of North Carolina Press, 1962. A carefully researched study of the sociological roots of Negro leadership and power in an "average" Southern Negro community.

CAMPBELL, ERNEST Q., AND THOMAS F. PETTIGREW. Christians in Racial Crisis. Public Affairs Press, 1959. Two Southern sociologists report on the leadership displayed by the clergy during the Little Rock crisis; they found it wanting.

CLARK, KENNETH B. Dark Ghetto; Dilemmas of Social Power. Harper, 1965. A penetrating analysis of the Negro power structure, the psychology of the ghetto, and the effectiveness and weaknesses of the techniques which currently implement the struggle for civil rights.

CLARK, KENNETH B. The Negro Protest. Beacon Press, 1963. Three protagonists in the "Negro revolt" discuss their personal philosophies in these television interviews. Martin Luther King, James Baldwin, and Malcolm X talk with Kenneth B. Clark.

DANIEL, BRADFORD, EDITOR. Black, White and Gray. Sheed & Ward, 1964. Twenty-one points of view on the segregation struggle, including those of Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas, Governor John Connally of Texas, Martin Luther King, James Baldwin, and Harry Golden.

ESSIEN-UDOM, E. U. Black Nationalism. University of Chicago Press, 1962. History of the rise of the Black Muslim movement and a discussion of the nationalist organizations which preceded it.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. Black Bourgeoisie. Free Press, 1957. An analysis of the life of the upper-middle-class American Negro by an outstanding Negro sociologist.

GINZBERG, ELI. The Negro Potential. Columbia University Press, 1956. Disquieting, challenging document supporting the idea that the welfare of our nation is threatened as long as the full potentiality of all its people is not given opportunity to develop.

GREENBERG, JACK. Race Relations and American Law. Columbia University Press, 1959. A reference tool for lawyer and citizen seeking information on laws governing civil rights and their implications for the Negro as a second-class citizen.

HARLEM YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED. Youth in the Ghetto: A Study of the Consequences of Powerlessness and a Blueprint for Change. HARYOU, 1964. A report on Harlem, America's largest Negro community, outlining its problems and presenting a program for solving them.

HAYS, BROOKS. A Southern Moderate Speaks. University of North Carolina Press, 1959. A former congressman from Arkansas describes his life-long concern with civil rights and race relations.

* ISAACS, HAROLD R. The New World of Negro Americans. John Day, 1963. Examines the impact of world affairs on race relations in the United States, with particular emphasis on the American Negro's attitude toward himself and his country.

KILLIAN, LEWIS M., AND CHARLES GRIGG. Racial Crisis in America: Leadership in Conflict. Prentice-Hall, 1964. The results of a five-

year study of the achievements of bi-racial committees in the South. The authors warn against tokenism which often results from mediation attempts. "Sit-ins," "lie-ins," and other active methods are resorted to because of the lack of success through conference-table techniques.

KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR. Strength to Love. Harper, 1963. A collection of the sermons of Martin Luther King. Based on the theme of man's kinship to man and the necessity for love in that relationship.

LAFARGE, JOHN. The Catholic Viewpoint on Race Relations. Rev. ed. Hanover House, 1960. A famous priest, long interested in race relations, reviews the stand of the Catholic Church on segregation and proposes an individual program for improving racial understanding.

LINCOLN, C. ERIC. Black Muslims in America. Beacon Press, 1961. A review of the activities, beliefs, and goals of Black Islam. The author, a noted Negro sociologist, also considers the group's origins and forerunners.

LINCOLN, C. ERIC. My Face is Black. Beacon Press, 1964. A slim, perceptive analysis of the "new mood among American Negroes." The author deals largely with the historical development of the protest movement and the black nationalist front as symbols of this new "mood ebony."

LOMAX, LOUIS. When the Word is Given. World, 1963. A lively treatment of the Black Muslim movement. Now of value chiefly for its transcript of speeches by Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X.

LORD, WALTER. The Past That Would Not Die. Harper, 1965. The author puts into national and historical context the climactic "Meredith case" at the University of Mississippi in terms of people, their actions and their motives.

LOTT, ALBERT E. AND BERNICE E. Negro and White Youth. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963. A careful, detailed analysis of the values and goals of Negro and white youths in areas relevant to their educational and vocational choices. For the specialist.

MARSHALL, BURKE. Federalism and Civil Rights. Columbia University Press, 1964. An apologia for the role of the federal government in the civil rights struggle. A foreword by Robert Kennedy reviews some of the recent activities of the Justice Department which have been criticized as impinging on states' rights.

MERTON, THOMAS. Seeds of Destruction. Farrar, Straus, 1965. A Trappist monk pleas for an end to hatred, fear, and materialism — the causes of both racial hatred and war.

MILLER, ARTHUR S. Racial Discrimination and Private Education. University of North Carolina Press, 1957. An examination of racial segregation in private schools. The author, a professor of law at Emory University, analyzes the current social and legal climate of thinking in this growingly controversial area.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. An American Dilemma. Rev. ed. Harper, 1962. A classic study of the American racial problem. This twentieth-anniversary edition includes a "postscript" discussing changes from 1942 to 1962.

* NORRIS, HOKE, EDITOR. We Dissent. St. Martin's Press, 1963. Thirteen Southern-born, Southern-raised, white Protestants consider the methods and ideals of rabid segregationists.

O'NEILL, JOSEPH E., EDITOR. A Catholic Case Against Segregation. Macmillan, 1961. Six Jesuit priests and a lay psychologist combine forces to condemn racial segregation as both immoral and unconstitutional.

PETTIGREW, THOMAS F. A Profile of the Negro American. Van Nostrand, 1964. A social psychologist's analysis of research refuting theories of genetic inferiority and examining the problems of crime, health, intelligence, and personality as they relate to the American Negro's experience.

ROCHE, JOHN P. The Quest for the Dream. Macmillan, 1963. A survey of developments in the struggle for civil liberties in the United States during the past fifty years.

ROSE, ARNOLD M., EDITOR. Assuring Freedom to the Free. Wayne State University Press, 1964. Introduction by Lyndon B. Johnson.

National Challenge, continued

Essays on various aspects of the racial problem by such authorities as Gunnar Myrdal, Franklin Frazier, John Hope Franklin, and Robert C. Weaver.

SELLERS, JAMES E. The South and Christian Ethics. Association Press, 1962. A professor at Vanderbilt Divinity School studies the Southern mind today and explores how life will be lived after desegregation.

SENSER, ROBERT. Primer on Interracial Justice. Helicon Press, 1962. The executive director of the Catholic Council on Working Life cites authorities to explain the views of the Catholic Church on racial discrimination. Outlines a program for individual action.

TILSON, CHARLES E. Segregation and the Bible. Abingdon, 1958. An enlightening interpretation of Scripture as it applies to America's grave problem of integration.

WARREN, ROBERT PENN. Who Speaks for the Negro? Random House, 1965. A record of informal conversations with Negro leaders — the well-known, the militantly active, and those on the periphery of the current struggle. The "settings and commentaries" bring continuity to the transcripts of conversations.

WASHINGTON, JOSEPH R., JR. Black Religion: The Negro and Christianity in the United States. Beacon Press, 1964. Passionately written appeal for racial equality within the Protestant framework. Author surveys many aspects of religion in Negro America.

WILSON, JAMES Q. Negro Politics. Free Press, 1961. An examination of Negro political and civic life as observed in the Chicago Negro community and other cities.

ZINN, HOWARD. The Southern Mystique. Knopf, 1964. Dispels much of the fog that has concealed the South from the rest of the nation and made the world below the Mason-Dixon line appear impervious to rational analysis.

EQUALITY NOW

AVINS, ALFRED, EDITOR. Open Occupancy vs. Forced Housing Under the 14th Amendment: a symposium on anti-discrimination legislation, freedom of choice, and property rights in housing. Bookmailer, 1963. A symposium leaning toward the anti-legislation viewpoint, with many of the participants questioning the constitutionality, the effectiveness, or the desirability of anti-discrimination legislation in housing.

* BATES, DAISY. The Long Shadow of Little Rock. McKay, 1962. The stark facts of what happened in Little Rock, Arkansas. Written by the woman who led the struggle for school integration in that city.

BENNETT, LERONE, JR. The Negro Mood, and other essays. Johnson Publishing Co., 1964. Five essays analyzing and correlating various aspects of the current Negro revolution. Particularly provocative is the essay on the power structure in Negro communities.

BOOKER, SIMEON. Black Man's America. Prentice-Hall, 1964. An impartial overview by a Negro journalist of events, issues, and personalities in the Negro's struggle for dignity and human rights.

* BOYLE, SARAH PATTON. The Desegregated Heart. Morrow, 1962. A personal narrative by a white Virginia woman who describes her re-education from a segregationist to a defender of Negro rights, particularly promoting equal educational opportunities.

BRINK, WILLIAM, AND LOUIS HARRIS. The Negro Revolution in America. Simon and Schuster, 1964. Interviews with a widely scattered sampling of Negroes, including Negro leaders and celebrities. Much of the information appeared originally in *Newsweek*.

BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS. Washington, D. C. The Civil Rights Act of 1964. A BNA Operations Manual. 1964. Text, legislative history, and analysis of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

* CHAMBERS, LUCILLE A., EDITOR. America's Tenth Man. Twayne, 1957. A pictorial review of the Negro's contribution to contemporary American life.

CLARKE, JOHN HENRIK, EDITOR. Harlem: A Community in Transition. Citadel Press, 1964. Twenty-two opinions — from artists, writers, scholars — appraising Harlem, past

and present, in articles on literature, nationalist movements, economic structure, politics, and education.

CONANT, JAMES B. Slums and Suburbs. McGraw-Hill, 1961. A comparison of high schools in privileged suburbs and predominantly Negro urban slums.

DORMAN, MICHAEL. We Shall Overcome. Dial Press, 1964. First-hand accounts of integration in the South, beginning with the riots at the University of Mississippi. The author, an accomplished reporter, interviewed integrationists and segregationists, as well as members of the Justice Department.

GINZBERG, ELI, EDITOR. The Negro Challenge to the Business Community. McGraw-Hill, 1964. Presents various methods of upgrading the Negro economically and involving him in the business world.

* GOLDEN, HARRY. Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes. World, 1964. A review of President Kennedy's interest in and aid to the Negro's struggle for civil equality.

GRIER, EUNICE AND GEORGE. Privately Developed Interracial Housing. University of California Press, 1960. A study of fifty interracial housing developments built between 1946 and 1955, with important material on site selection, financing, and the human factors.

HANDLIN, OSCAR. Fire-Bell in the Night: The Crisis in Civil Rights. Little, Brown, 1964. An analysis of the course of civil rights during the past decade.

HANSBERRY, LORRAINE. The Movement: Documentary of a Struggle for Equality. Simon and Schuster, 1964. Photographic realism and evocative commentary on the terror, spirit, and mood of the social revolution.

* HENTOFF, NAT. The New Equality. Viking, 1964. An unusual appeal for the elimination of racial inequality through a political and social alliance of the American underprivileged classes of all races. Author contends that the roots of the civil rights problem lie in poverty.

HIESTAND, DALE L. Economic Growth and Employment Opportunities for Minorities. Columbia University Press, 1964. A research study "conducted under the authority of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962." The author analyzes the relative position of the Negro in our present-day economy and makes predictions regarding his future economic opportunities.

JOHNSON, HAYNES. Dusk at the Mountain. Doubleday, 1963. A journalist investigates the racial situation in Washington, D.C.

* KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR. Stride Toward Freedom. Harper, 1958. A personal account of Montgomery's bus boycott.

* KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR. Why We Can't Wait. Harper, 1964. The recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize delineates the reasons for Negro demonstrations on the necessity for immediate equality and spells out the frustration born of impatience.

LAURENTI, LUIGI. Property Values and Race. University of California Press, 1960. An analysis of the influence of non-white purchases on real estate values.

LEWIS, ANTHONY, AND THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Second American Revolution: The New York Times Report on Civil Rights, 1954–1964. Random House, 1964. An impassioned reportorial account of the decade's progress, failures, and struggles in the name of human equality.

* LOMAX, LOUIS E. The Negro Revolt. Harper, 1962. A commentary on organizations, old and new, primarily concerned with civil rights and equal opportunities for the American Negro.

* MORGAN, CHARLES, JR. A Time to Speak. Harper, 1964. A quiet, yet passionate, denunciation of the city of Birmingham and its stand against racial integration by a young Birmingham lawyer.

MUSE, BENJAMIN. Ten Years of Prelude. Viking, 1964. A review of events since the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

NORGREN, PAUL H., AND OTHERS. Toward Fair Employment. Columbia University Press, 1964. An interesting plea for more powerful F.E.P. commissions. Authors recommend unusual and sweeping changes in the present administration of such laws.

Equality Now, continued

* PECK, JAMES. Freedom Ride. Simon and Schuster, 1962. Non-violent demonstrations in which the author participated over the years as a member of CORE culminated in a freedom ride to Birmingham in 1961.

PROUDFOOT, MERRILL. Diary of a Sit-in. University of North Carolina Press, 1962. A day-by-day account of the 1960 drive to desegregate the lunch counters in Knoxville, Tennessee, as recorded by the author, an ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

* ROBINSON, JACKIE. EDITED BY CHARLES DEXTER. Baseball Has Done It. Lippincott, 1964. Moving panorama of outstanding Negro baseball players who with determination and toughness hurdled racial barriers.

ROSEN, HARRY M. AND DAVID. But Not Next Door. Obolensky, 1962. Case study of explosive community reaction in Deerfield, Illinois, when integration was proposed for a middle-income housing project.

SHAPIRO, FRED C., AND JAMES W. SULLIVAN. Race Riots: New York 1964. Crowell, 1964. A recounting of the causes and effects of the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant disturbances in July, 1964.

SILBERMAN, CHARLES. Crisis in Black and White. Random, 1964. A journalist and scholar analyzes the situation of the American Negro from the viewpoints of history, sociology, and factual reporting.

* SILVER, JAMES W. Mississippi: The Closed Society. Harcourt, 1964. Chronicles the riots which attended the registration of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi in September, 1962, and comments on the attitudes of the "closed" society which made such a situation possible.

* SMITH, LILLIAN. Our Faces, Our Words. Norton, 1964. In photographs and imaginary monologues, a cross-section of Negro and white people tell why, when, and how they became committed to the civil rights struggle.

STRINGFELLOW, WILLIAM. My People Is the Enemy. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964. In this passionate and compelling statement on problems in the ghetto, an Episcopalian layman and lawyer who have lived and worked in Harlem challenges Christians.

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ABRAMS, CHARLES. Forbidden Neighbors. Harper, 1955. An authority in the field traces the history of prejudice in housing, explodes some of the stereotyped ideas on infiltration of minorities, and suggests a program for action.

ASIMOV, ISAAC AND WILLIAM C. BOYD. Races and People. Abelard-Schuman, 1955. Physical differences in human beings effectively described to negate racial superiority.

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* CAMPANELLA, ROY. It's Good to Be Alive. Little, Brown, 1959. While a car accident in 1958 could have meant the end for this outstanding baseball player, he looks hopefully to the future and reminisces about an exciting past.

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RICHARDSON, WILLIS, AND MAY MILLER, EDITORS. Negro History in Thirteen Plays. Associated Publishers, 1935. Short plays from the heritage of the Negro, suitable for school or church.

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